Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-S:15-Cinderella ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-The Girl I Left Hehind Me. AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's Wild West.

Wild West.

ATLANTIC GARDEN, 52 and 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Concert and Vaudeville.

BIJOU THEATRE—S:15—The Skating Bink. BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Tabasco. CASINO—8:15—The Passing Show. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Vendetta. EDEN MUSEE-2:20-8-World in Wax. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Lady KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-The Amazon MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8:15-Sousa's Band. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. PROCTOR'S-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville.

STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Sam'l of Posen. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Minstrels 233 4TH-AVE.-B a. m. to 4:30 p. m.-The Tiffany Chapel

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Amusements 11 Announcements 12 Auetion Seles of Real Estate 88 Bankers and Brokers 11 Board and Rooms 9 Business Chances 9 Business Notices 10 Copartnership Notice 11 Country Board 8 Divided Notices 11 Dressmaking 9 Domestic Situations Wanted 9 European Advertisements 9 Excursions 9 Financial 11 For Sale 18 Help Wanted 18 Help Wanted 19 Horses and Catringes 19	

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New-York Daily Tribuna FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

Foreign .- The Anglo-Belgian agreement as to territory in Africa is not displeasing to Germany, The result of M. Dupuy's efforts to form a new French Cabinet is still in doubt. - There was a heavy storm in the English Channel; at least two vessels were wrecked.

Domestic .- Joint memorial services were held in Saratoga Springs in which Presbyterians and Baptists participated. ==== An engineer and a fireman were killed in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, = A duel with swords was fought near Boston between a lawyer and a literary man; the lawyer was severely wounded. = A New-York capitalist was swindled out of \$11,000 cash in Columbus, Ohto, by two sharpers. - The miners whom Governor Pattison addressed at Houtzdale, Penn., resolved to ask their national officers to consult with th

Governor and the operators. City and Suburban.-W. G. Nevius, an old resident of Elizabeth, N. J., died from injuries received on May 23, when he was knocked down by a truck. - A convention of railway employes began a three days' session. - A policeman at Greenpoint, L. I., after rescuing a child from a burning building, had to jump from a fire encape through a sheet of flame to the street to save his own life. = A number of memorial

services for dead Union soldiers were held. The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Showers and probably thunder storms. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 58 degrees; highest, 76; aver-

There appears to be a large-sized screw loose at the Chambers Street Hospital. On Wednesday last an old man was knocked down in the street, run over and severely injured; so severely that he died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. His death was due to a broken neck; but when he was examined in Chambers-st., soon after the accident, the surgeons discovered only a broken arm and an injury to the head. An investigation is plainly in order in reference to the competency of the men in charge of the Chambers Street Hospital.

"Preposterous, idiotic and assinine." These are the vigorous adjectives used by Speaker Malby to characterize Governor Flower's speech in this city on Saturday. They are deserved. How remote the Governor was from the truth and how he slurred over the long record of good work done by the Legislature is pointed been wholly counteracted by the overthrow of out by our Albany correspondent in a careful | the rebellion and the election of a civilian Presreview. The "meagre" record which the Gov- ident. He refers to the financial conditions, ernor denounced produced, for one thing, a saving to the taxpayers of \$2,323,650. That when the Empire was abolished. It is true that surely is an item worth considering. It is unnecessary to refer to the many excellent measures which the Legislature passed, not a few of which Mr. Flower prevented from becoming laws. If the author of the veto and approval memorandums dispensed by the Governor during the last month wrote this speech his vacation can begin none too early.

A circumstantial and apparently authentic account of a duel between a "lawyer" and a Da Gama and Mello, had been successful in the "literary man" comes from Boston. The weapons were swords; both men were wounded, the lawyer the more seriously. A "point of honor" was involved, and of course it was "satisfied." The scene of the duel is described with reasonable accuracy. So far everything took place in accordance with the cuslomary programme. Now what have the Bos ton and Massachusetts authorities to say about it? What do they mean to do?

Dr. Smith was found guilty of heresy on Saturday by an overwhelming majority-a result which might have been safely predicted at any time after the Commissioners to the General Assembly were chosen. But the Assembly is Argentine, Chili, Peru and other Spanish-Amerinot through with the case yet. A committee was appointed to confer with Professor Smith London for the asking. The money lenders of in order to ascertain his frame of mind, and on the report of this committee the sentence of the latures by the facilities offered for borrowing. Professor will depend. The history of the Briggs and have educated those spendthrift nations in case will not be precisely repeated in the Smith case. Dr. Briggs on June 1 last year was sus pended from the ministry for "erroneous teachings, views and doctrines," which "strike at the vitals of religion"; but he still holds his professorship in Union Seminary. Dr. Smith has

eral Assembly.

The subject of Southern war claims is attracting some attention in Congress at present, as well it may in view of the magnitude of the claims pending. Representative Burrows, of Michigan, has been examining the subject with care, and the result of his investigations is that these claims reach the enormous aggregate of \$607,000,000! Mr. Barrows is deserving of great credit for the work he has done in bringing the facts to light, as well as for his admirable presentation of the matter in his speech on Priday. Of course many of the claimants have no only S or 10 per cent of the claims are found to be just. In this relation ex-Governor Sayers of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made the important statement last week that in the cotton States there were not on an average, from 1860 to 1865, "more than five men to the community who were loyal to the Union during the entire time." If this is so, the bulk of the claims clearly must made Mr. William J. Gaynor so marked a be fraudulent.

NOT YET SETTLED.

Senator Hill has forced all the Democrats in the Senate except two to go on record publicly eating their promises and professions about free raw materials. One of these, Mr. Mills, has declared that he would vote for the pending bill if it cut off only 5 cents of the duties tegrity or party consistency counted for anything among Democrats, Mr. Hill would take a most enviable position. Undoubtedly he represents in this matter more nearly than any upon the subject of compulsory vaccinaof his party, for Democratic voters will not be character. It will arouse much controversy, patient with Senators who have assented to a | It will probably open above his head some vials the ground that they really could not help it. effects more wide-reaching than most judicial But the truth is that the Democratic voters | decisions of recent years bearing upon social or themselves have changed, though ashamed to sanitary matters. The question decided was admit it. The tariff smashers of 1802, if they the right of the Health Commissioner to order could settle the business by a vote to-day, the quarantine of persons who refuse to be would quite amaze even Mr. Hill himself by vaccinated. Two men had thus refused. The their preference of the existing law over any Health Commissioner had thereupon ordered measure the Democrats have yet proposed, their arrest and practical imprisonment, Southerners who wanted to smash Eastern Against this they made appeal. There was no manufacturers, and workingmen who wanted pretence that they were suffering from smallto smash the bosses, have had more of the con- pox, or were infected with it, or had been exsequences already than they wanted, and would posed to infection. If such had been the case, willingly forgive their Senators and Repre- they might properly have been quarantined, so sentatives if they should adjourn without passing any tariff bill whatever.

Senator Hill's weakness is that he is trying heartly sick. He will have a much more peals to his party against the duties on sugar, for he will then be fighting a particularly edious monopoly, and trying to save the people from a burden which every family must feel. The duty on lead was to Democrats a matter of theory, but was never felt by any consumer. Free-trade theorists had befooled the party into a demand for free raw materials, and voters really cared nothing about the business. Now that the worst disaster in the Nation's economic history has made voters realize the amazing folly of a change when they were more prosperous than ever, they are just in the humor to kick the man who tries to carry out their pledges, and to kick themselves for voting of people, in America and Europe, probably as they did. But the sugar tax means a definite less of about 60 cents for every inhabitant, or

\$3 for every family in the country. far. When that tax comes up, Republicans and laymen, and many of both classes whose will be merely upholding the McKinley act and their own honorable record if they vote for gence is entitled to the highest consideration. free sugar. If the Populists really care any Large and active anti-vaccination, or anti-comthing for the burdens of the people, they will pulsery vaccination, societies have been formed. thing for the burdens of the people, mey wing pulsory vaccination, societies have been formed, bushels from both coasts, flour included, against vote against this unnecessary tax upon every There have been interminable discussions of the property of the subject in the law and professional press; ators will have to take upon themselves the not to mention millions of pamphlets, and books entire responsibility of the tax, and to face the fact that they can get all the revenue that is necessary by leiting the present tariff stand without change. If they require every poor churches. Nor have the discoveries of Pasteur family to pay \$3 more each year for sugar, in order to smash up the manufacturing indus-tries which give many of them employment dicate Jenner's theory, in the least checked and wages, the people will know the reason this anti-vaccination catopaign, which never why almost as well as the managers of the Sugar Trust.

mates, this tax is utterly unnecessary if the sory vaccination and by no means void of ence in the tax on beer, which the retail consumer would never feel, would supply a much greater revenue then can be raised through the sugar tax the first year, since the Trust has until January 1 to buy up and Import new sugar for the coming year free of duty, and can then force the people to pay the amount of duty into its treasury. Presumably Senator Hill will know how to expose this contrivance for robbing consumers in order to enrich the monopoly. At any rate, Democratic Schators may be sure the people will understand it.

BRAZILIAN PROSPECTS. A well-informed but doleful letter on the Brazilian situation appears on another page of this issue. The correspondent, J. C. Alves de Lima, has not been able to convince himself that the evils from which his country is suffering have which are far more unfavorable than they were paper money has depreciated, and that national credit has been impaired; and it cannot be de nied that President Peixoto has largely increased the public debt by war expenditures; but it does not follow that Republican govern ment has been a failure. The Minister who was mainly responsible for the depreciation of the currency and the introduction of wildcat banking was Barbosa, and he would probably have returned to power if his political allies, civil war. From that point of view the collapse of the rebellion was a triumph for con-

servative finance. Brazilian credit has suffered from cause which have affected all South American securities. The bursting of the Argentine financial bubble taught European bankers that they had been reckless in their investments in that quarter of the world, and warned them that they must be more prudent in floating loans. While the difficulties of Brazilian financiers are temporarily increased by the caution and conservatism of the Rothschilds, what is a temporary embarrassment may be an ultimate gain to Brazil. It has not been an advantage to the can countries that millions were to be had in Europe have demoralized treasuries and legisextravagance, corruption and dishonesty. Impaired credit may be a blessing in disguise for Brazil if it involves the necessity for retrenchment, prudence and sound financial manage

ment. The outlook in Brazil is not, we think, as

not done so, he would not be allowed to would indicate. The country has been passing retain it and teach erroneous doctrines, as Lane through the same experiences which have Seminary is under the direct control of the Gen- retarded the progress of Spanish America, but it is learning rapidly the ominous lessons | worthy, because of their potent personality, to which irresponsible rule and militarism have i taught. The incoming Administration of Pres. In one of the guests was recognized a represenident Moraes will have no trouble with the navy, and the problem of keeping the army officers out of politics ought not to be insoluble. Press censorship, arbitrary arrests and restraints upon free speech were unnecessary under the Empire, and a civilian President ought to be able to do away with such outrages with the restoration of peace. Financial reforms and the establishment of responsible home rule in the States of the Federal Union are the most serious questions now confrontgood ground to stand on, and it appears that ing the new Republic, and the Moraes Administration will be well equipped for undertaking their solution.

THE LAW ABOUT VACCINATION.

Justice Gaynor displays on the bench of the Supreme Court the same qualities of mind and will that, down to the beginning of this year, figure at the Kings County bar. His judicial career is only a few months old. It has, however, been long enough for the delivery of a number of decisions which would, because of their novelty and boldness, have been termed sensational had they not so evidently been sound and serious. He seems to have the gift of getting directly at the core of a case, without beating about the bush, and the courage to deal imposed by the McKinley act. If personal in- out both law and equity, even though in doing so he may provoke hostile comment or upset some long-cherished fetich of tradition.

One of his latest utterances, pronounced other Democratic Senator the actual demands | tion, is of just such original and aggressive betrayal of all their principles and pledges on of wrath; and it will almost certainly have long as there was danger of their conveying the disease to others. But such was not the case. Their sole offence was that they refused to hold his party to pledges which it no longer to submit to vaccination, and the order of dares to keep, and to professions of which it is quarantine was made for the sole purpose of compelling them to submit to that operation. creditable and stronger position when he ap- This, Justice Gaynor declares, exceeded the authority conferred by the law, if, indeed, it did not exceed any authority that could equitably and constitutionally be conferred by law. The right to isolate or quarantine actual or suspected patients in times of epidemic is unques tionable. The right to compel perfectly healthy persons to undergo a certain prophylactic treat ment, and to punish them with imprisonment there are thrifty Democratic statesmen inter- if they resist, is a different thing, and a thing tag of manufacturing establishments by the ested in Mexican lead mines, as well as others that under our system of government has no in Nova Scotia coal mines, but the millions of existence. In brief, compulsory vaccination is illegal. That is the gist of Justice Gaynor's prices the mine-owners can get for the coal they

decision. It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the effect of this decision. Vaccination, although so long and so generally practised, is still a matter of much contention. The great majority believe in it as an exceedingly valuable and of diseases; but there is an important minor-

ity strennously and aggressively opposed to motives are above suspicion and whose intellienough to make a large library. It has been made a political issue, deciding the results of elections; and has even led to schisms in and Koch and others, in the same fields of was more vigorous than at the present day. In this controversy, Justice Gaynor's decision will The opponents of the sugar tax will claim | doubtless prove to be an important factor, full with truth that, according to the official esti- of encouragement to the opponents of compalsanltary legislation.

CHIEFLY PERSONAL.

Last Thursday was the seventy-fifth anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth. The occasion was duly commemorated by millions of loyal Britons in all parts of the world, and, indeed, commanded the respectful recognition even of those who owe Her Majesty no alleglance, and are not even of Anglo-Saxon blood. It is no slight thing to have lived for seventy-five years, to have been for fifty-seven of those years the most conspicuous and most powerful sovereign in the world, and to have borne through all, in public and in private, "the white flower of a blameless life." The British monarch, it is true, reigns rather than rules. Yet were the full record of her reign revealed, it would be seen that in more than one most serious crists of legislation or administration, Victoria has by her own personal authority inclined the scale according to her will, and invariably toward peace and right. And when to this consideration is added the more evident fact of her pure and noble womanhood, so strongly contrasted with the too-common laxity of morals among her fellow-Royalties of Europe, the most ardent of Republicans need not hesitate to offer her his tribute of admiration. So long as any country must have a monarch, it is well that it should have such a one as she.

At the very time when this most illustrious of sovereigns was quietly celebrating this anniversary, the most illustrious of her subjects was undergoing an experience which commanded for him the solicitude and sympathy of all the world. The heroic episode of some months ago has become historic-when Mr. Gladstone, told that a cataract was threatening entirely to destroy his sight, said, "Then please remove it at once!" just as a common mortal might bid a barber to trim his hair. On Thursday last that operation was performed. The sturdy veteran, disdaining the use of anaesthetics, endured the peculiarly delicate and trying ordeal without hesitation or flinching, and with his marvellous vitality suffered but little from the shock and strain. That was no light performance for a man of nearly eighty-five years. And we take it that no rightminded man in all the world could read the cable's brief report of it without a thrill of exultation in the mere physical courage and endurance of the grand old man, as well as in the knowledge that his faculties are thus in a meas ure rejuvenated, and his ability increased to add still further high achievements to his well-nigh unparalleled career. Accidental though it was, it was eminently fitting that the birthday anniversary of the foremost of living sovereigns should be chosen for so momentous an occurrence in the life of the foremost of living men.

There is no derogation of the dignity of these wo great personages in adding another episode to the rubricated record of that same day. The evening's gathering, in honor of Admiral Erben

already given up his professorship; if he had gloomy as this correspondent's forebodings and Captain Mahan, and, through them, of the American Navy and of America itself, was also chiefly personal in interest. Not often is there an assemblage of such eminent men, or of men so be named in company with earth's very greatest. tative of the other chief division of the Anglo-Saxon world, and especially of that very feature of its activities and power which England can most appreciate. In the other was recognized the greatest historian of the greatest factor in the British Empire's strength; "who," to quote 'The London Times," "has told the epic story of British naval achievement as it has never been told before," and thus has brought to pass one of "the really moving and crucial events of our time." Beyond, however, mere individual personality there was the vastly more significant circumstance of National and racial personality. "Blood is thicker than water" was the legend fittingly displayed upon the wall of the banqueting-room. The whole occasion was a matchless recognition of that fact, too often overlooked; of the fact that, despite earlier wars and later rivalries, the two chief English-speaking nations are bound together by indissoluble ties, noved by the same impulses, looking toward the same destiny. It was a worthy third act in a dramatic day, of which, in human and personal interest, our history not often shows the like.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The commercial physicians who write about business are not always frank in diagnosis, Anxiety to have things prosperous begets anxiety to make them look prosperous. The sixth month since Congress assembled is virtually at an end, and business is not as large in volume as it was in November or December. The fact is unwelome, but must be faced before there can be any correct judgment. In November daily payments through all clearing houses averaged more than \$170,000,000, in December and January only \$156,-900,000, and in February dropped to \$140,000,000. In March and April the average was about \$145,-000,000, and for the whole month of May about \$150,000,000, but for the past week only \$142,000,-000. Last year it dropped from \$247,000,000 the first week of May to \$167,000,000 the last week, which is quite enough to explain the diminished decrease compared with last year. There are temporary influences restricting business now, it is true, and so there were in December. But hopes are not always facts, as those learned who predicted that the Silver bill would make everything prosperous last year. Sticking to the facts, it must be admitted that the coal strike is one natural consequence of the reduction of wages by

which revival of business was sought. Men say it will cease on Wednesday. Prophe des are cheap, but neither in nature nor extent has this strike met expectations since it began. The mine operators who have contracted to furnish coal to railroads at prices based on wages as they were have an important part in any settlement. No one can say that the miners, who are fighting for a rate of wages to be controlled by a central organization without regard to the special necessities of each mine, can be brought within two days or any other definite time to abandon the struggle in which they have risked so much. Always a settlement of any strike is possible, but there are no facts as yet in sight which suffice to warrant a belief that an end at any definite time can be predicted. The clashundred, in many different branches of industry, encourages the men, but also shows what high have if the strike is prolonged, even in part.

sorts must cease, but common-sense makes the hoped, but not prophested. For many years net exports of merchandise have been always smaller in June than in May, but imports usually efficient means of preventing one of the worst larger. This year the unprecedented depression of prices for exportable staples, and the recent movements of those staples, indicate the prossugar tax from any action of the Senate thus it. This minority includes both physicians pect of a movement smaller rather than larger large as a year ago, and the cotton outgo naturally diminishes with rapidity at this season, having been in May 262,746 bales, against 250,751 plast year. The wheat outgo has been 10,320,412 family, rich or poor. Then the Democratic Sett | the subject in the lay and professional press; last week. With cotton very low, and wheat | cleans in the fall, which will teach him a great | but because neither Irish nor any other politics not indicate much foreign demand. On the other hand, as soon as it is known that the Tariff bill is going to pass, there are likely to be heavy importations of sugar free of duty, to anticipate the next year, and of all sorts of dutiable goods to be held in bond until the change of duties takes effect. Hence the balance of merchandise trade is not likely to be more, but less favorable for a month or more to come

Meanwhile gold has not hitherto been going abroad to settle commercial balances, as has been abundantly proved. With \$4,337,307 net last week, no less than \$22,351,283 net has gone abroad income tax is to stand. An insignificant differ- significance to all framers and executors of from New-York in May, best les \$2,592,062 silver. When the month began the reported gold balance in the Treasury was \$100,202,009, and on Saturday only \$80,639,287, part of the gold lost being not yet deducted in the Treasury statement, so that nearly the whole amount exported has been taken from Treasury balances mainly through redemption of United States notes. Substantially the whole loss represents withdrawal of foreign capital from this country at a time when money is worth only half of 1 per cent yearly at Lor don, when the Bank of England holds £34,000,000 gold against £24,000,000 last year, and when wheat can be exported at less than 57 cents and cotton at 74 cents. This shows exactly what foreign capital really thinks of American securities and future loans and purchases in this country under the Free-Trade policy. There were purchases last week of about \$1,500,000 worth of securities, so that gold exports were reduced, but the record of sales by foreigners here is not pub-

Stocks were helped by a campaign against short sellers, by assurances that the trust tariff would pass, and by the latest restoration of rates by associated railroad presidents. It is an interesting fact that these presidents never reduce rates or admit that they have been reduced, but get together several times a year and solemnly restore rates. It is the favorite theory just now that the long-suffering presidents have at last thrown off the iron despotism of the cruel and wicked agents, and are going to make rates themselves and be virtuous. When the sky falls, lark ple will be cheap. The actual earnings within the United States, given separately by "Dun's Review," show a decrease in May of 17.6 per cent compared with last year. But earnings, like payments through clearing houses, began to show some effects of shrinkage in business before May ended last year. The Trust stocks are paying another Congressional dividend, but it is the general impression that they will not be as high when sugar and whiskey taxes are voted upon as they are now. The impression may be erroneous, because Senators might have an attack of conscience if stocks should decline. Stoppage of nearly all the Edgar Thomson

works, and many other iron and steel establishments, on account of scarcity of fuel, has so far narrowed the production that prices are firmly maintained at the recent advance, but it is stated that the demand seems neither as large nor as urgent as might have been expected under the circumstances. In the cotton mills there is reported gradual exhaustion of orders, with very few placed for the next season, and the accumulation of print cloths, manufacturers say, will force a suspension of production before long. The woollen industry is still busy in closing up the greatly belated orders for spring and sumcellation of orders previously given indicates unusual readiness on the part of clothiers to get along without goods. In dress goods and some in his life.

Bodenstedt, the famous German poet, "Mirza-Bhaffy," was unvoiled a few days ago in Wiesbaden, where the genial writer spent the closing years of the state of the memory of Von mer goods, and getting out samples, but the can

worsteds the demand is quite satisfactory, and the sales of wool are a little larger than they were a year ago, but were at that time less than half the quantity required for full consumption. The boot and shoe shops are doing better on the whole than other branches of manufacture, and it is a little interesting that in this as in the woollen branch the decrease in production seems to be much less in women's than in men's goods.

With new records of speed constantly being made on the ocean, who can doubt that a five days' voyage across the Atlantic is only a ques tion of time?

Every sportsman has his day. It's the yachtsman's turn now.

The eleventh anniversary of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge was celebrated during the last week. This great work presents the paradox of being uncompleted eleven years after it was finished; and if it continues under the present management, it would be rash to pre-lict that it will be finished at the end of another eleven years.

"No income tax," say the New-York Lusiness men. They are going to have a big meeting, too, to emphasize their views.

John J. Kenny, of Staten Islan I, has withdrawn from the Richmond County clerkship contest because, as he says, he is convinced that he was not honestly elected. He is preparing, therefore, to surrender his office to the Republican who opposed him on the ticket. Mr. Kenny is a rara avis in his party-a Democratic officeholder with a conscience. The more honor to him for that!

Coxey is dead, buried and forgotten.

President Clausen, of the Park Department, doesn't want any landscape architect for the Speedway until "all the rough work" is completed. On this theory, if Mr. Clausen were building a house he would not engage his architest until the building had been put up and only the finishing touches remained to be added.

With the Police Investigating Committee again in session, there will be some more unhappy officials in this city.

The British Admiralty seems to be much disturbed lest our Navy Department has surreptitiously obtained the plans of the English torpedo destroyer Havock. It is to be hoped that there is no foundation for such a suspicion. In the first Administration of Mr. Cleveland this country spent a great many thousands of dollars, wrung from the pockets of the taxpayers, for the purchase of foreign designs of warships and machinery; but it is to be hoped that we have not degraded ourselves to the extent of stealing. True, the Havock has given proof of her good qualities-that is, as to speed; but the talent of our own naval engineers, naval constructors and ordnance men is so well recognized, that neither England nor any other country has reason to fear we shall rob them of their ideas. The progress of invention is ceaseless, and the best designs of England in 1893 will be considered obsolete in a few years. But as to the Havock, at her recent trial in the open sea she developed a mean speed over the measured mile of 26.78 knots; and her average speed on the three hours' sea trial was a little over 25 knots. In a subsequent trial to determine the most economical speed and the coal consumption, it was found that at 10 knots only about 250 pounds of coal an hour was consumed; and, as the coal capacity is sixty tons, it would follow that her steaming radius is about 3,400 miles.

The weather yesterday made seemingly an honest and certainly a commendable effort to atone for the record for which it was responsible during the whole of last week.

Governor Flower seems determined to affront the decent element of this State. His opposition o everything that savors of reform, his contempt and his profound admiration for rings and bosses make him almost unique in the list of Governors of New-York. If he is seeking political suicide, work. That I hope he will put aside, not behe is following the right road. There will be an | cause I think his views of Irish politics wrong, deal more about the temper of the people than he has ever dreamed of.

Vete has won another big ath'etic victory. There is no reason why wearers of the famous blue should not feel gratified.

The pawnbrokers who are reported to have spent so much money at Albany to buttress and safeguard their privilege of extorting 3 per cent per month from the miseries and necessities of the poor, must be very unhappy. The new pawnbroking institution, founded on principles of equity instead of extortion by a few benevolent and public-spirited citizens, has opened its doors and is doing a thriving business, giving promise that establishments of the kind will be multiplied to the extent of public requirements. The immediate success of the new institution sufficiently indicates that it was urgently needed, and it may point the way of relief from a condition of grievous oppression, which the very poor and destitute have hitherto had to endure without any means of relief or redress.

Senator Gorman is ill from overwork. No one can dispute that it is hard work to defend the anormalous collection of unrelated and discordant parts known as the Senate Tariff bill.

Roswell P. Flower ought to understand that it is not a constitutional privilege of the Governor of this State to scold, revile, condemn, denounce and jump on the Legislature for doing what the majority of its members consider their duty.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. William Copley Winslow, of Boston who was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Archaeological Society some years ago, was made a member of the British Archaeological Association at its last meeting.

Prince Bismarck, according to the book recently published by Hans Blum, "The German Empire at the Time of Bismarck," is not a wealthy man in the American sense. The mortgage on his estates requires him to pay about \$30,000 every year The income from his Friedrichsruh property has been as much as \$60,000 a year, but it has averaged only about half that sum. His entire income is not far from \$100,000.

One of the most industrious students of Radcliffe College is Miss Shids Mori, a Japanese girl. Her father is a wealthy banker of Yanagawa, Kiushu, Japan, and all the family are devoted Christians. Miss Mori has come to this country to fit herself by study for missionary work in her native coun-"I came over," she says, "with Mr. and Mrs. the Methodist Church. My father was converted and baptized into the Presbyterian Church, and I was educated in Japan in a mission school directed by Congregationalists. I do not think the denom-ination makes any difference. All I care for is the Christian Church at large, and so I do not pay any attention at all to the differences in the cre Davis was settled about fifty miles, that is about eighty of your miles, from my home, and went to their home and lived for a little whi before I came to this country. My father thought I might better do so to get used to American for and learn to eat with a knife and fork and to we the American dress, etc. No, I do not think it so pretty as the Japanese dress, and the walsts of your dresses I do not like. We do not wear an everset, you know with our Japanese dress, and your dresses I do not like. We do not wear any corset, you know, with our Japanese dress, and we are so much more comfortable all the time, especially in the summer. But the lower part of your dresses seems better to me; the underwear and the skirts of your dresses I like; they are easier to get about in. Oh, really, very much I like America, what of it I have seen. And the American girls, they seem so bright to me and so nice. I like them very much."

A handsome monument to the memory of Von

NOTES FROM LONDON.

MR. HAROLD FREDERIC AS NOVELIST IN ENGLAND-THE NEW CENSORSHIP ONCE MORE-MR. ROBERT BUCH-ANAN AND MR. CLEMENT SCOTT.

London, May 15. Mr. Harold Frederic has for some time pass been building up for himself a reputation in England as a writer of novels. I think it may be said that he has now taken a secure place The kind of work he does is special. In America he has rivals. In England he has and can have none, and the reason of his individual position is plainly seen in the character of his latest volume. "The Copperhead and other stories of the North during the American War,"-pub lished in London by Mr. Heinemann. It could have been written by none but an American, and by no American whose memories did not carry him back to the period of the Rebellion, and I will add, by no American whose sympathies and convictions had not been with the Union in the days when the Copperheads-they chiefly-made it doubtful whether we should have a Union

The book interests English readers as every genuine American book interests them, books racy of the soil and breathing the atmosphere of the continent which gave them birth. You could never be in doubt for a moment when Mr. Frederic hailed from. It is the privilege of one sort of periodical in this country to sneer at a book, or anything else, which is American, because it is American. That kind of publication is, however, becoming both more rare and more cautious. Even "The Saturday Review" thinks it prudent to disguise an unsleeping enmity be neath a vencer of occasional civility to an American writer. Mr. Frederic, however, if he has been reviled at times because of his nationality. need not concern himself. He has made too much of a mark to be whistled down the wind by critics who take account of his Americanism and condemn him for his Americanism. To last book, as it happens, is reviewed to-day, both in "The Times" and "The Chronicle,"-the two daily journals in which literature has the most and best attention. The former says of him that he has never done better work than in "The Copperhead"; and thus outlines the nature of

"Mr. Frederic's boyhood was deeply suffused with memories of the war, to which, as he tells us in the dedication, 'the men folk of his family went on the side of the North and were killed' He now transforms his impressions of those days into dramatic pictures, not battle scenes, indeed, for Dearborn County and its peaceful farm life are remote from the din of the fight, but sunny idylis, liable at any moment to give place to darkness and desolation upon the hurried scanning of a news'-sheet."

And a long passage is quoted as a description of "a scene which it is not easy to drive from the mind." It is from the contrast between different phases of life in those days "that Mr. Frederic's stories derive their strength and character."

In "The Chronicle" there is a similar tribute to the truthfulness and vividness of these scenes; then, after a remark that "we could de his book no better service than to quote a dozen pages," comes this judgment:

"But there is more than memory in the conrectness of his work; there is the devotion and trained observation of the lover-we might almost say the master-of fiction. Anybody who has lived in New-York State and New-England will be astonished and delighted at the pictures of rural life here set before him-so simple, se thrilling, so faithful."

There follows, nevertheless, an appeal to Mr. Frederic not to confine himself to scenes which except for the lovers of good work in fiction whatever be the time and place, can have but local interest. He is reminded that he know England well; "Why does he not give us a ten ful study of contemporary life?" And then:

"He has the knowledge, the ability, the der tion, and the love of his art, and we believe that a great reputation is within his reach." That is an invitation and a certificate which

Mr. Frederic might heed. It is coupled with a suggestion to include Irish politics in his new ought to have a place in the book which Mr. Frederic is, I believe, capable of writing. We have politics, and too much politics, every, day and week of our lives. The novel with a purpose is, most happily, falling into discredit, Even Mrs, Humphry Ward's "Marcella" is felt to be less worthy of her genius because of its devotion to topics of the day which are both political and Socialistic. Mr. Frederic, with his talent for a kind of fiction of which the masters are never many, can do better than follow that example, and I hope will do better, and do justice to himself and his own gifts.

A new champion has appeared in the field for Messrs, W. H. Smith & Son and their new censorship,-none other than "The Times." That ournal says of Mr. George Moore's "Esther Waters": "It is not a book which the immature or the

ignorant can be trusted to read with advantage. and the circulating libraries are perfectly justified in refusing to sow copies broadcast among The plural is curious. What circulating library

other than that of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son has refused to put "Esther Waters" on its shelves or to supply it to such customers as ask for it? I know of none. If there be one, it has not been mentioned publicly. But perhaps The Times" did not care to advertise too openly its complaisance to one powerful firm of newspaper merchants. There is a general feeling in the English newspaper world that it is better to have 'Smiths" as friends than enemies.

The leading journal has a method of its own in reviewing books. Once a week it publishes a review of Books of the Week, in which all new works of any importance are noticed, sometimes very briefly, sometimes at considerable length, The most notable of all are then reviewed separately; or maybe, if considerations of space permit. Mr. George Moore's novel now has column to itself; and at least two apparently irreconcilable opinions on the book are expressed One I have quoted above, and it is emphasized by the remark that in no previous novel has Mr. George Moore so frankly followed M. Zols as in the present. If that he a correct estimate no condemnation of the book can be too strong But how can it be true if it be also true, as this same writer says, that "Esther Waters" has a deep moral significance, and that "a terrible picture is drawn of the demoralization of the humbler classes by betting-a picture which may sting the national conscience as no denunciation by Bishops or anti-gambling leagues has ever stung it?" Or what relation to M. Zola can a book have of which this which follows can be truly said? The moral approbation of the reader, as well

as his warm sympathy, is claimed by Esther's heroic struggle, after her first lapse, with the evil and cruelty around her. Mr. Moore has repeatedly declared that art has nothing to do with morality. Nevertheless, we venture to say that the realism of 'Esther Waters' is redeemed from offensiveness-and therefore from the reproach of bad art-by the moral lessons which it teaches."

Very good. But then why is a book of which the realism is redeemed from offensiveness by the moral lessons it teaches to be boycotted by Messrs. Smith, and on what ground does "The Times" defend the boycotting? It is perfectly true that there are coarse passages in Mr. Moore's novel. They might well have been om ted. The realism of the book would not have been less impressive. They are faults of taste, faults of immaturity, faults of an imperfect